



URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Urban designing demand to specify the suitable division of shelter from industrial quarters and require integrating facilities for transport, interaction as well as other vital amenities. Moreover, there are needs to represent on social organizations generally and on the particular reason impacts that human contribute to assume upon those social organizations specifically. In crowded regions that are more inhabited regions for instance cities, people select to communicate with more residents and see more random meet poor connection than in scattered inhabited regions. The purpose of this research is to investigate on social interaction and develop social institution in urban community. This paper represents the result from pilot test of the study for basic research utilized a quantitative approach through survey questionnaire in the year 2016 involved 115 respondents at Kedah. The finding through descriptive analysis involved median, semi-interquartile range and other analysis shows that respondents agree with social interaction and develop social institution occur in urban area. Semi-interquartile range also display that respondents gave consensus on the two aspects namely social interaction and develop social institution in urban community. This means that respondents agree that urban community experience social interaction and develop social institution.

KEYWORDS: Urbanization, urban, society, community development, social interaction, social institution.

INTRODUCTION:

There are numerous meanings on urban, several of these meanings are scope definite and arguable¹. In some parts of the world such as Africa, the function of urban designers and builders, in designing and altering the construct ecosystem involve to enhance inhabitants' health and decrease dangerous exposures is nonetheless not adequately developed. The deficiency of high-quality record to contribute prove-centred strategies remains to be an interest in African cities that express marked social, economic and cultural inequalities that often distinctly affect the health of the societies reside in dissimilar urban scopes. The data collection passage exhibited evidence on the participation of local societies, examining the ability of social capital of these scopes. The connection consists of health designing, urban blueprint and protection of the city to be strengthened to reducing disparities².

In the global area, urban managing is a complicated of questions, creates an appropriate and essential platform for engaging urban designing, policy growth and cooperative policy making through employing recent information and communication technology (ICT) instruments³. Gentrification or restoration is a challenging and dangerous to numerous urban societies by reason of the unfavourable reduction in obtains occupations for poor-earnings populations. The deficiency of variety, safe occupation chances for poor-earning inhabitant is evident in the consistently big and continuously growing global disparity in earning and affluence. This disparity has, in reality, change into an obstacle for poor-earning and small-affluence societies, creating considerably higher complicated for peoples and households to enhance people's sustenance. However the locality probably turn into cleaner, secure, and higher favourable activities that conducted to maintain chances for poor-earning population, combined economic societies, cause continue in temporary stages of the passage in locality shift from economical to privileged. Possible effort to perceive the comparative success of urban growth incentives comprises inhabitants' relationship with the social, economic and political perspectives impacting people's lives. However efficient growth should comprise a large number of other schemes, involving strategizing collaboration, manpower growth, education and the participation of organizations to ascertain completeness, efficiency and to overcome the possibly negative effects connected with gentrification⁴.

People viewed that essential to assess growth patterns for the purpose of forecast upcoming contexts, allowing the implementation of hindering activities and decision-making. Municipalities need the lowest amount of professionals' member that should concentrate on the meaning of diagnostic standards, on the institution of the database, on-site supervising of observance locations, on decision-making, and on civic policy-making, moreover at territorial degree, enabling the diagnostic of disputes among municipalities. However, it could be potential to control the impacts of decision determination. People were certified that the optimum simplification and usefulness applied acknowledged the profound restrains that the indicators needed⁵.

According to Song, Gong and Boyle⁶ that exhibited increasing interest throughout urban-rural economic inequality in China in the beginning 2000s encouraged a series of strategy incentives to enhance inhabitant's quality of

living in rural regions. A currently started Rural Land Transition Program in Sichuan Province targets to raise land-usage effectiveness and rural earnings through combining divided land plots within big business companies for farming output. For the purpose of overcome rural inhabitants' long-term safety, the transformations create that instead of land-centred earning and shelter safety, growers probably engage in social safety and shelter schemes. Through concentrating on Renshou Village, findings are reasonable for understanding the effects of the land shift schemes in identical locales. Even though case study results have restricted external validity, the comprehensiveness of Renshou Village raises the exchangeability of results.

Razak and Berkman⁷ exhibited that contrasted to rural areas in the minimum quartile of urbanicity (largely rural), inhabitants reside in rural areas in the greatest quartile (fewer rural) had a 50 percent raise in obesity, greater than a 3-fold raise in profound alcoholic, and were nearly 20 percent more probably to have poor physical activity degrees or a diet poor in fruits in vegetables. This relationship indicated minimum attenuation disregard adjustment for people degree socioeconomic status (SES) analysed using a household assets and affluence index. There was no dissimilarity in smoking occurrence or high blood pressure. Conferred the large variability between nations in sub-Saharan Africa, it is vague the way infer the finding.

Hove, Ngwerume and Muchemwa⁸ manifested that a growing pivotal reason of urban inhabitant increase in Sub-Saharan Africa is the repetition and continuity of destructive internal disputes in numerous nations. Similarly, the quick growth of inhabitant in Maputo, Luanda, Kinshasa, Monrovia and Freetown produced from shift of rural residents by dispute. The instability causing from the decline of law and order in rural regions obligates resident reside in the regions to move to the cities in looking of enhanced protection and precautions. These types of motions are usually immediate and as an outcome the *migrants* are compelled to looking residential in highly insecure stopgap systems. However the reality that these temporary accommodations are in the beginning aimed to be impermanent and numerous inhabitant finally continue in these stopgap situations for prolonged durations, distortion currently restricted resources.

To optimize the advantages of urban living, and to limiting the negative impacts of life in close propinquity to and in slums, sufficient and effective vital services need be certain. Urban designing need specify the suitable division of shelter from industrial quarters and need to integrate facilities for transport, interaction as well as other vital amenities involving the provision of electricity, water, and the removal of effluent and other waste. On the social viewpoint, municipalities require to supply amenities for different stages of education and health services. Whereas several services for instance telecommunications and facilities possibly are more effectively supplied by private enterprises, social services specifically expected remain to be the obligation of public authorities⁹.

Every inhabitant possibly in three dissimilar states: probably the inhabitant is jobless and the powerful connections is also jobless or the inhabitant is jobless and the inhabitant powerful connections is hired (or the opposite) or both are hired. Employees migrate among the city and the rural region. In the city, the jobless employees can search an occupation either straightaway or via poor and

powerful connections as well as the jobless employees has to determine the amount of time (attempt) to allocate with poor connections. This relies on employees attempt, on concentration economics (because in condensed regions, employees incline to see more inhabitants) and on the rivalry in the labour market (the more hired employees reside in the city, the simplest is to see one of them; the similar is real for the jobless employees)⁹.

In crowded regions that are more inhabited regions for instance cities, people select to communicate with more residents and see more random meet poor connection than in scattered inhabited regions. Even though that association possibly not is personal or powerful, however those poor connections are the ones to concern most for equipping social assistance, primarily in searching occupations. For poor urbanizations stages, there is unique steady-state stability involving employees do not communicate with poor connections, whereas, for upper stage of urbanization, there is unique steady-state stability with complete social communications. Researcher ultimately indicates that the equilibrium is typically not social communications contrasted to the social maximum. However if social communications are maximize, researcher represent that there is over-urbanization in stability⁹.

Neoliberal urban strategies have usually represented ownership as a design of arrange and equilibrium, and for enhancing the function of organizations. Currently, there is a continually rising acknowledgement of the conducts of direct management by inhabitants. However, urban commonalities are not merely a reaction to capitalist aggregation; urban commonalities are generative, developing a novel language and interactions as well as unpredicted undergoes among social and individual conducts. Urban commonalities select pattern from the conducts of people living in close connection to the commons, not merely via the legal acknowledgement of a commodity or a location as a commonalities, however that is an essential and needed phase. Urban commonalities incapable represent a set of protection space usage conducts. The matter of the commonalities is incapable connects to an essential reorganization of property rights. Similarly, queries contractual interactions and responsibilities among matters for the actualization of several commonality concerns. Conducts have appeared that recreate social organizations in a very original means that is lacking of desire. Urban commonalities are aggregations that are transferred to people and processes in which human engage immediately and productively as inhabitants. Human are directly stakeholders and guarantors¹⁰.

There are needs to represent on social organizations generally and on the particular reason impacts that human contribute to assume upon those social organizations specifically. This connected with attempt to engage, preserve social organizations and active justice-seeking involvement to fulfil more reasonable and fair communities. However, a significant demand to query the function of every peoples should perform to make certain that the organizational structure devoted to the supplying of main important education is establish not merely to supply children with passage to an ambiguous principle of education however to an assumption of principal education that possibly supply children with the liberty to do thing with that education if the children have achieved¹¹.

Main organizations conduct role for the community, therefore the main organizations are actively and flexible to modifications. However for the aim of the existing state we are interested regarding the modifications that change the framework of human cultural occurrence which neglected values day in day out. The pertinence of this theory is that powerfully influenced the methods of perform matters in every communities. The urbanization and industrialization have modified the entirety of human social organizations. The *Nuclearization* of the household has also negatively affected the socialization and internalization process¹².

The query as to possible social communication should be regarded as an important determinant effecting upon adult linguistic learning still continues understated. *Sociableness* performs an important function in interaction and linguistic learning, in an effort to focus determinants that could make easier this process in adult linguistic learning. The function performed by social communication has been considerably underestimated to that extent, particularly in studies on linguistic learning, however this aspect shows a prototypical interactional communicatory condition¹³.

Social psychology has transferred the research of human conduct across a concern with people characteristics, to focus the ability of conditions and social communication, affect, and dispute at common stages¹⁴. Disregarding the examination of social communications in the assessment of the technique travellers usually act, consider and respond to doubt possibly leave away essential contexts that require to be view, mainly if transport operators and local or state agencies have to consider with numerous kinds of interruptions¹⁵. Social communications pertain to specific patterns of externalities, in which the activities of a reference group influence a people's options. The reference group relies on the aspect and is generally a people's family, neighbours, friends or peers. Social communications are usually known non-market communications to focus the actual that the communications are not legislated by the price tool¹⁶.

Uslu and Gokce¹⁷ through research supports that resolution to environmental and social issues encountered throughout the residential that is the fundamental

dwelling has ties with space pattern. Consequently, spatial attributes favouring social solidarity, unity and interaction mainly between dissimilar social groups reside mutually in urban change regions have been assessed. In this research, the significant of landscape pattern as an instrument to command peoples to outside spaces, sociability and collectively tested to be emphasized and space pattern instruments that possibly utilized to give social communication and the emotion of being a society mainly in change places which are questionable assessed. For the purpose of become specific and to obtain quantitative data, a questionnaire that assesses the connections between peoples, places and neighbourhoods undertaken in the change location and the findings were examined.

The purpose of this research is to investigate on social interaction and develop social institution in urban community. The relationship to previous work in the field consists of residents interaction studied by Maurrase and Bliss (2006); social, economic and cultural disparities studied by Goncalves et al. (2015); urban management³; development trend⁵; and so forth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This paper represents the result from pilot test of the study. This basic research used a quantitative approach that aims to explain the aspects of community development that are experiencing urbanization process. The objective of the study is to examine community development in urban areas, including social interaction and develop social institution. The research question pertaining to what is the pattern of community development in urban areas including social interaction and develop social institution? Pilot test performed using a survey questionnaire conducted in Jitra, Kedah. The data collection process was carried out by the researcher at Jitra town and residential area in the year 2016 through face-to-face with the respondents. There are respondents who fill their own survey questionnaire (self-administered) and there are also respondents interviewed by researchers for the purpose of answering the survey questionnaire. The area distributed survey questionnaire involves housing and supermarkets located in Jitra town. Sample selection in Jitra, Kedah was done through a purposive sampling method namely researcher purposively selected samples living in residential areas and stayed in supermarkets. Researcher had chosen the town of Jitra which has the same characteristics as the city for the main (actual) study. A survey questionnaire using Malay language and interviews were held using local languages.

Therefore, the population of the study is the population living in urban areas comprising various races such as Malays, Chinese, Indians and other races as well as involving both genders namely male and female. The numbers of samples agreeing to answer the survey questionnaire were 115 respondents where the interview is involving the populations. The questionnaire contains demographic question and items referring to variables studied. The scale in the questionnaire was a nominal and open-ended question for demographic as well as ordinal questions using the Likert scale for questions relating to community development variables. Data analysis using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) involved descriptive analysis namely frequency, percentage, median and semi-interquartile range.

RESULTS:

The results shows in Table 1 pertaining the frequency, percentage, measure of central tendency (median) and measure of dispersion (semi-interquartile range/Q). The frequency (f) of a specific investigation is the amount of frequently the examination take places in the data. The dispersion of an indicator is the form of rates of the examination¹⁸. Percentage denotes to the sum, volume or value of element, considered as portion of an overall of 100¹⁹. The median is an assessment of central propensity. Precisely, the median is usually more reflective than the mean that is determined by the mean of an instance that if the series of data has an abnormal amount. Median is the amount that remains the similar amount of data upper it and lower it. The median denotes the amount nearer to more amounts of data namely it is a most reflective assessment than the arithmetic mean²⁰. The median is the centre points in a set of points that have been rated in number arrangements. If there are even amounts of points, the median remains among the two centre points, and is presumption the rate of the centre among those points. Obviously, assuming the centre two points in an even amount of points are the similar, the median has the similar rate as the two points²¹. Median is the rate in the centre of the choice, assuming overall the rates are first organized from the lowest to the highest²².

The semi-interquartile range is an assessment of distribution or scattering. Semi-interquartile range is calculated as one half the dissimilarities among the 75th percentile (frequently named Q3) and the 25th percentile (Q1). The calculation for quartile deviation is $Q3 - Q1 \div 2$. Because of half the points in dispersion remain among Q3 and Q1, the quartile deviation is $\frac{1}{2}$ the length required to include $\frac{1}{2}$ the points. In a symmetric dispersion, an interval spreading from one quartile deviation lower the median to one quartile deviation higher the median will involving $\frac{1}{2}$ of the points. This will not be reliable for a skewed dispersion. The quartile deviation is small influenced by extreme points, consequently is a good assessment of distribution for skewed dispersions. Moreover, it is more regarding sampling volatility in normal dispersions than is the standard deviation and however not frequently assigned for data that are close to generally scattered²³. Another assumption on the quartile deviation is the interquartile range divide by 2. This is a strong assessment of variability. The interquartile range is the

75th percentile subtract 25th percentile²⁴.

Assuming a dispersion is symmetric, the median add or subtract the quartile deviation includes half the points in the dispersion²⁵. Semi-interquartile range or quartile deviation is the scattering that indicates the level of distribution close to the centre of a set of data. Because of the dissimilarities among third and first quartiles is known as interquartile range moreover half of interquartile range is named semi-interquartile range also called as quartile deviation. Coefficient of semi-interquartile range possibly measured through employing the calculation $Q3 - Q1 \div Q3 + Q1$ ²⁶. A quartile deviation of 0.5 or lower was regarded as implying consensus²⁷. The semi-interquartile range is the suited assessment of scattering, because of it is the length among the first and the third quartile points, Q1 and Q3. The less the length, the nearer the modifications are to the median²⁸.

Semi-interquartile range is half the distinct among the 3rd and 1st quartile (the two positions that around the centre 50 percent of the inhabitant)²⁹. Semi-interquartile

range is appropriate to explain the extent the single rates are dispersions close to the mean (distribution of data). An upper quartile is the rate that is exceeded by 25 percent of the amount of all assessments; similarly 25 percent of overall rates are less than the smaller quartile. The mean deviation of the queries from the median is named the quartile deviation and it is definitely measured by dividing the dissimilar of the quartiles²².

The results of the study in Table 1 shows respondents agree that social interaction occur in urban area approximately 53 respondents (46.1 percent) and agree that urban area develop social institution nearly 59 respondents (51.3 percent). The median or the middle score for the two aspects (social interaction and develop social institution) is 4.0000 where the central tendency of the responds of the respondents. A semi-interquartile range approximately 0.5 for social interaction and develop social institution which can be interpreted as indicating consensus regarding to Marshall et al.²⁷ that the quartile deviation valued of 0.5 or less was regarded as signifying consensus.

Table 1
Descriptive statistics of social interaction and develop social institution

Item	Answer categories	Frequency	%	Median	Semi-interquartile Range
Social interaction	Do Not Know	7	6.1	4.0000	0.5
	Strongly Disagree	4	3.5		
	Disagree	10	8.7		
	Agree	53	46.1		
	Strongly Agree	41	35.7		
	Σ	115	100		
Develop social institution	Do Not Know	7	6.1	4.0000	0.5
	Strongly Disagree	2	1.7		
	Disagree	13	11.3		
	Agree	59	51.3		
	Strongly Agree	34	29.6		
	Σ	115	100		

DISCUSSION:

The finding shows that respondents agree with social interaction and develop social institution occur in urban area. Semi-interquartile range also display that respondents gave consensus on the two aspects (social interaction and develop social institution) in urban community. This means that respondents agree that urban community experience social interaction and develop social institution. The results correspond with previous study such as study by Okyere et al.³⁰ that found social communications and human conduct actions propel the spatial institution of the native unofficial quarter of Abese. These spatial changing are important to generating viable urban spaces, enhancing social ties and interactions inside this urban unofficial residential. Principally, the social communications and human conduct actions and its spatial contexts have generated situations that have facilitated the Abese quarter to continue viable to globalization and neoliberal urban processes. The quarter has maintained its distinctive identity as a clan-centred arrangement that promotes inhabitants' native culture and socio-economic actions.

Results also similar with finding by Mamaghani, Asadollahi and Mortezaei³¹ found that the majority individual indicated that interaction and social communication are the demands of society and causes to the enlargement and developments of culture also indicate social communication as a mean to exchange opinions and emotions. In the examining of findings, it is notable, enhancing the desirableness of urban spaces contribute to current existence aspiration expected be more communicate with each other possibly raises. One of the determinants of desirableness, raise the attraction of these spaces to generate a different and pleasurable experiences for peoples. One of the approaches, formulating urban space by employing communication pattern that verify and unforgettable this place with encouraging emotions by means of aspects for instance light, music and colour. Majority of the respondents consider several pattern items for instance an open environment, direction to others, short distant and being two-dimensional were effective in enhancing connection and communications. Ultimately, as planned, an attraction and pleasurable environment is invented by generating sociable space with the assist of communication pattern.

The results also similar with finding by Damodaran and Reddy³² found that urbanisation of social organizations in the Indian aspect manifested that the family in urban India expected remain its collective life of fathers and sons to be an entirely logical and usually prosperous social system. Probably, stimulating to remark that the unified households tend to fulfil the demands of the urban community and the traditional grower in rural regions, however the characteristic of unified family is dissimilar. Therefore, the conventional and organizational roles of households, families, continue similar. The choice of a co-operator is more individualistic, and the traditional marriages are in

reduction. Majority of the blood-related connections missing social connection and are being changed into more of demand-centred relationships in the urban living. Urbanisation causes to the declining of the conventional establishments for instance family, marriage, kinship et cetera. This impacts inter and intra personal connections. Alienation and aloneness are more in urban living than in rural society living. Nevertheless, modifications take place in social ranking and function. Furthermore, the framework and role are defined differently in an urban aspect, including resources and amenities are over sufficient. This probably cause to decreasing of execution of each social organization especially recent organizations for instance Childcare Centers, Schools, Hospitals and Old-age Homes have adopted the responsibilities of family in child-rearing, guardianship of ill peoples, and older guardianship. The organizations are more important than family and blood-related in the guardianship of the poor, the sick and the older.

However, the results differs with finding by Gu, Zhu and Wen³³ that immigrant employees inclined to be healthier than urban indigenous concerning self-graded health, viewed social pressure and chronic situations. Dissimilarities in viewed neighbourhood facilities and security among immigrant employees and indigenous were important, however dissimilarities in viewed social unity and security were little. Immigrant employees' socioeconomic situations concerning education, earning and possessing medical insurance were considerably smaller than others of urban indigenous. Urban indigenous had a greater portion of great social help, possessing breakfast each day and frequently performed exercise than immigrant employees³³.

CONCLUSIONS:

The finding shows that respondents agree with social interaction and develop social institution occur in urban area. Semi-interquartile range also display that respondents gave consensus on the two aspects (social interaction and develop social institution) in urban community. This means that respondents agree that urban community experience social interaction and develop social institution. The implication of this study is to predict and examine the development of urban regions in an unusual aspect at cracked-regional level probably through the cellular automaton (CA) based that is Slope, Land cover, Exclusion, Urbanization, Transportation and Hillshade³⁴ (Lyles, 2017) (SLEUTH) model³⁵ (Amato et al. 2016). This model indicates the latest pattern of soil utilization, to associate the growth in settled regions with the out-migration of the research area. The SLEUTH model has been comprehensively utilized in scientific study, employed in various regional aspects and verified to signify an effective, innovative, tool of assessment for local/regional land modification and urban designing. This model allows predicting the spatial impacts of latest business-as-usual pattern and contrasting these with the possible impacts arising from dissimilar designing scenarios delivered by particular strategies.

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